(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1882.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1783.

SALEM, *January* 2.

LAST Tuesday the letter of marque ship Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Harraden, arrived here in 43 days from Nantes. No late news-papers were brought in this ship; but we have the pleasure of receiving, verbally, some agreeable intelligence. Captain John Buffiaton, in the letter of marque ship le marquis de la Fayette, was arrived at Nantes in 28 days from this port, and carried in with him a ship from New-York, with 321 hogsheads of tobacco on board.

Captain Harraden, on his passage homeward, captured a ship from Gibraltar, of 400 tons burthen, which had been employed as a store ship in lord Howe's fleet.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 17.

On the night after the 8th instant, between midnight and four o'clock, Mr. Giles Sill and his wife awaked from sleep, found their house in flames, the fire having got to such a head that it was with the greatest difficulty and danger they saved their small children from being suffocated in the flames; one of his small children and two young men, and a girl, leaped from a chamber window about two minutes before the roof fell in; but a brother of Mr. Sill not finding the window was consumed nearly to ashes, and an apprentice lad perished in the same way, his head and limbs were consumed, his body found in the coals, his back and vitals remaining whole; a girl who lodged in the lower room was also found about half consumed. Had the family tarried but two minutes longer in the house, ten other persons must have perished in the flames; but they escaped with nothing but their shirts on, to screen them from a most severe cold snow storm and travelled a quarter of a mile to a hospitable neighbour, who gave them all the relief in his power. The unhappy sufferers are persons of the greatest integrity and honesty; and by their more than common industry and prudence, had obtained a considerable interest; Mr. Sill being a mechanic, his interest was chiefly in his house and shop, both which, with their contents were consumed. Providence hereby speaks loudly to all, and shews us the uncertainty of life as well as the uncertain nature of worldly interest.

NEW-YORK, *January* 22.

Yesterday the following account was brought to town, that on the 7th instant, his majesty's ships Amphion, of 32 guns, captain Bazely, and the Cyclops, of 28 guns, captain Christian, fell in with a fleet of French and American ships and other vessels, took five sail, and a French corvette, or sloop of war; the prizes are come through the Sound, and were on Monday night at White Stone. These active sons of thundering Jove, on the 27th of December, destroyed a cutter, and on the 29th, annihilated a large ship near Cape Charles. We are also informed, that the Sibyl French frigate, commanded by captain Kargoria, was seen in action with a British frigate, and during the engagement, a large ship of war, supposed of two decks, hove in sight, and rapidly stood for the contending champions, by way of decisive eclaircissement. There are from 250 to 270 French seamen, made prisoners by the above frigates in this their fortunate cruise. It is supposed the count Rochambeau, late commander in chief of the French troops in America, embarked for Europe on board the Sibyl; and it is conjectured that the above mentioned ship bearing up for the engaged frigates, was the Endymion, of 44 guns, captain Smith, commander, who was bound for the West-Indies, after touching at St. Augustine.

Yesterday arrived a sloop from the Cape, laden with coffee and melasses, prize to the Cerberus frigate, Sir Jacob Wheate, bart. commander. It is said this vessel sailed with a fleet for the rebel ports of this continent.

It is said a letter is received from Silas Dean, Esq; at Ghent, dated 10th of November, which intimates the approach of peace; the principal terms of which respecting Great-Britain are, that Canada be restored to France; Gibraltar exchanged for the Spanish island Porto Rico, and America return to her allegiance on the old constitution of 1763.

A person arrived in town a day or two ago asserts, that he read a paragraph in a late Antigua gazette, asserting that a British had fallen in with a French fleet, taken of the latter one 74 gun ship, and a packet; and the former was seen in chase of the main body of the French squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28.

Since our last, advices have been received from Baltimore, which mention, that a vessel is arrived there, after a passage of 21 days from St. Thomas's. A gentleman in that island writes his friend in Baltimore, that London papers of a very late date had been received there, from one of which he copied a letter, dated November 29, from Mr. secretary Townshend to the directors of the bank of England, informing them that the parliament was further prorogued till the 4th of December; that he was directed to inform them, the negociations were still going on at Paris, but not in such a state that any thing decisive could be said on the matter; but that at the meeting of parliament his majesty would lay before that body the proceedings of the negociators, and finally decide as to peace or war.

This information was given to prevent any loss the public credit might sustain.

We shall, propably, be soon enabled to give our readers a copy of this letter.

On Wednesday last a small schooner arrived at Baltimore, from Cape François; the captain of which informs, that Sir Samuel Hood, with 13 sail of the line, was cruising off that harbour, and that count d'Estaing was momently expected in the West-Indies, with a very formidable squadron from Old France.

The following is a particular account of the taking of the English settlements at Hudson's Bay, by the chevalier de la Perouse, in August last, as communicated in a letter from that officer to the marquis de Castries, secretary of state, and published in the Paris gazette.

Hudson's Straits, September 6, 1782.

YOU have been informed of my sailing from Cape François on the 31st of May last, with his majesty's ship the Sceptre, of 74, and the frigates l'Astree, and l'Engageante, under the respective commands of the chevalier de Langle, and the sieur de la Jaille, lieutenant in the navy, for an expedition in Hudson's Bay. I had taken on board at St. Domingo the following land forces; 250 men, draughted from the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, and 40 artillerists, together with two eight inch mortars, 300 shells, and four cannon. The above detachment was under the command of the sieur de Rostaing, major of Armagnac. The sieur le Certain, captain of artillery, in the service of the colonies, had the detail of the ordnance; the sieur Moneron, captain in the corps of engineers, was to direct the operation of the sieges, while the sieur de Mansuy, captain engineer of the colonies, was appointed to take the draughts and charts of the coasts and bays which we were to visit.

Nothing happened to me remarkable during my navigation till July 17th, when I discovered, about 12 at night, the island Resolution. I had not sailed 20 leagues up Hudson's Straits, when I found myself every instant surrounded with new obstacles of every kind. The ships under my command remained entangled for several days among the ice, so far indeed that our sailors could go on foot from ship to ship. The frigates suffered greatly, and were so damaged in their sterns as to alarm me about their safety: the Sceptre was in the most imminent danger of losing her rudder. Every thing was new to us in this navigation, and that very circumstance occasioned my neglecting to provide ice-anchors, which would have proved of the utmost utility: at last, on the 30th of July, I came in sight of Cape Walsingham, the most westerly part of the Straits. I had hitherto had no other rule to steer by than a few points determined geometrically, inserted in the practical navigator, and by the means of which M. de Mansuy and myself had sketched out a chart, which we altered as the hasy weather permitted us to descry land. I now thought all difficulties overcome, and was in the utmost impatience to reach Fort Prince of Wales. This was the place I had set down for my first attack. I had not an instant to lose, as the rigour of the season renders those seas impervious to all shipping about the beginning of September. But I had to undergo a further trial of patience. As I was sailing in perfect security in Hudson's Bay, I found myself, on the 3d of August, involved in a thick mist. I was soon surrounded with pieces of ice, a situation which compelled me to lie to. Two hours after the mist disappeared, and I perceived the three ships entangled in the ice, which extended out of sight: this gave birth to a well grounded apprehension, that I had missed the right time for my operations, and I was on the point of sending back my own ship, and one of the frigates, resolving to winter it there myself in the other, with part of the troops under the command of major de Rostaing, in hopes of being able, at the beginning of the next season, to destroy the English settlements: but on the 5th of August, the ice which surrounded my ship began to give way, and I resolved to cut a passage through it, by crouding sail, however dangerous the trial might prove to my little squadron. I was so lucky as to succeed; and on the 8th of August, at night, could perceive the English colours flying on Fort Prince of Wales. I approached, sounding all the way, within a league and a half, and dropped anchor with my division in 18 fathoms of water, muddy bottom. An officer was instantly dispatched by me, for the purpose of sounding, who assured me it was very practicable for our ships to draw very near the fort. I was further informed, that if the enemy should offer to oppose any resistance, the Sceptre would be sufficient to keep them under. Every thing was instantly prepared for landing, but the night growing very dark, and the tide being against us, it was two o'clock in the morning before the boats were under way. We landed without the least opposition, three quarters of a league distant from the fort, which is built with free-stone, and seemed calculated to make an obstinate resistance. Major de Rostaing advanced with his detachment within gun-shot, and then halted; but perceiving that the enemy made no show of resistance, he sent them a summons to surrender. Not the least difficulty was thrown in his way; the gates flew open, and the governor, with his garrison, surrendered at discretion. A prodigious quantity of merchandise of all kinds was found in the fort; the ordnance was in the best condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead.

As I had not a moment to lose for the purpose of putting an end to my operations in Hudson's Bay, I resolved to commit every thing to the flames, except a few beaver hides, and other furs, which were put on board the Astree. I gave up to the savages whatever they thought proper to carry away, especially powder and shot, those people living entirely on the produce of the chase.

On the 11th, I sailed on my way to Fort York, the chief place of the English settlements in the bay, but here I met with difficulties far greater than those I had encountered since my arrival in these seas. I was well aware that the coast was infested with rocks and shoals: I had no chart, and our prisoners obstinately refused to give me the least information; at last, after taking an infinite deal of precaution, and having escaped the dangers that surrounded us on all sides, sailing by seven or eight fathoms on a rocky bottom, I reached the entrance of Nelson's river, where I came to anchor, on the 20th of August, within five leagues of the shore: as good luck would have it, I had strengthened my squadron with the addition of three boats, taken at the Prince of Wales fort. They proved of the utmost service: I had entrusted them to the command of M. du Bordieu, a Swede, and an ensign in the navy; Doris, lieutenant of a frigate; and Carbonneau, a midshipman. It would have been impossible for any body to be of greater service than the three above named officers, sounding a-head, and endeavouring to discover Haye's river, on which Fort York stands, and whose near approach I knew to be impracticable for every ship of burden.

On the 18th of August, Messieurs du Bordieu and Carbonneau, each in his boat, and the sieur le Fevre, in that belonging to the Sceptre, took an exact survey of the said river. I waited for them at our moorings, eight leagues at sea, out of sight of the land. They had minutely set down the soundings, and being returned on board, served as guides and pilots. On the 20th of August, my division dropped anchor on a good sandy bottom. The next day in the morning, I prepared to land: I thought it adviseable, having nothing to fear from the enemy on the sea side, to bring up the van. Our great distance from shore might have suggested to the enemy the means and resolution of opposing us, which could not so well be the case at Fort Prince of Wales, by reason of the easy access my ship had to the latter settlement. I ordered the chevalier de Langle to follow me, and gave to the sieur de la Jaille the command of the division, assuring him, that the landing once effected, I should return on board the Sceptre, and leave the chevalier de Langle to command the boats, which, with their crews, were to remain on shore till the surrender of the fort.

Haye's island, on which stands Fort York, is at the mouth of a large river, which it divides into two branches; the one called Haye's, and the other Nelson's river. I knew that all the enemy's means of defence was along Haye's river; there was, moreover, a ship belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, mounting 26 nine pounders, and anchored in the mouth of the river, which is full of sand banks.

The currents are very violent, and the ebb and tide succeed each other with great rapidity: our boats might have run and remained on ground within gun-shot of the fort, and it highly concerned us not to give the enemy so favourable an opportunity, I therefore steered my course for Nelson's river, knowing full well that our land forces would have above 26 miles to march; but by this means we effectually rendered useless the batteries erected along Haye's river. On the evening of the 21st we arrived with our flotilla of boats at the entrance of Nelson's river. My boats, including those taken at Fort Wales, were 12 in number, with 250 men; my mortars, cannon, and eight days provision. Matters were so disposed that we wanted nothing from the ships with which it was not easy to settle a communication, as they were obliged to stand off at a great distance. Ordered the boats to drop anchor in three fathoms sounding, at the mouth of the river, and accompanied by the chevalier de Langle, Messieurs Rostaing and Moneron, I went before, sounding all the way up the river, on which I supposed the enemy might have made some preparations to oppose our landing. At five o'clock, P. M. we were got near enough to the fort, and the company's ship, for the enemy, with their spy-glasses to be able to distinguish the colour of our regimentals. A gun, loaded with shot, was fired from the ship, and answered by the fort. This, I supposed to be a signal for the troops to file off towards Nelson's river. What I had most to apprehend was from the savages, whom the English might have induced to take up arms against us, by supplying them with gunpowder and brandy.

As I proceeded in my soundings for the space of three miles, I found that Nelson's river could not be entered: the smallest boats could not approach in nearer than 190 fathoms distance, the remaining space being soft and muddy: we therefore determined to remain at anchor all night, and wait till the next morning; but the tide ebbing much lower than I had at first imagined, my boats anchored in two fathoms and an half, and were left aground by three o'clock in the morning. The chevalier de Langle proposed to major Rostaing, to walk over the mud, and thus get on shore. This was agreed to; all our men with their firelocks shouldered, waded for a quarter of a mile through the mud knee deep, and we at last reached a meadow, or rather marsh, distant half a league from the woods. The troops then formed themselves into battle array, and marched about three miles in their way to the woods, where we were in hopes to find a dry path that would lead us to the fort. A prisoner to whom we had been very liberal, had offered to be our guide; he pointed

out to us a road, which, upon being reconnoitered by major Roſtaing, was judged impracticable; yet we have ſince been informed, that it was the beſt in the iſland. We ſpent the whole day in a fruitleſs ſearch for roads that were not to be met with. I reſolved at laſt to cut out one through the woods and bogs, which I attempted to effect by means of the compaſs: Meſſieurs Moneron and de Mantuy took upon them that very fatiguing taſk. We pitched our tents by the ſkirts of the wood, and at night notice was given that there was a morais to go over up to the knees in mud.

During the night the wind blew ſo hard a gale, that I was in the greateſt anxiety about my ſhips, which were at anchor cloſe to the coaſt, in a place where the ſea is uncommonly boiſterous, and where the bottom, though muddy on the ſurface, is full of little rocks, ſo ſharp as to cut the cables aſunder. I directly reſolved to endeavour all I could to join my diviſion. The landing being effected, I thought myſelf no longer juſtified in continuing on ſhore, eſpecially when the ſhips were in the greateſt danger. I ordered the chevalier de Langle to take the command of the boats, and haſtened to the ſea ſhore; but the ſtorm continuing ſtill to rage, I could not get on board. I improved, next day, the opportunity of a ſhort interval, and reached the ſhips one hour before another gale ſprang up. The ſieur Carbanneau, who had ſet out with me, had his boat wrecked, but was ſo lucky as to eſcape with his crew. They returned on board three days after, having, during that time, ſubſiſted on roots and wild fruits. The Engageante loſt two anchors in the ſecond quall, as did alſo the Aſtree. If the ſtorm had laſted a few hours longer, the latter muſt have been loſt, with its crew, conſiſting of 300 men.

The wind having abated on the 26th, I was informed that our land forces had arrived before the fort on the morning of the 24th, and that, on the firſt ſummons ſent in by major Roſtaing, the gates were opened, not however before a capitulation had been aſked, and granted. I ſent word to the major to deſtroy every thing by fire, and inſtantly re-embark: this he did with all poſſible diſpatch.

However, once more I ſaw my plan overturned by a freſh hurricane, in which the Engageante was again in the utmoſt danger; her third anchor broke; as did alſo the bar of the rudder, beſides her pinnance being loſt: at laſt the fine weather returned, and I had the ſatisfaction, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, to ſee Fort York on fire, and major Roſtaing, with all his men, making towards us in a large veſſel belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, and taken by me in the river. At night he came to anchor, about a league diſtant from the Sceptre, on board of which I received him next morning. I weighed anchor without loſs of time, having on board the three governors of the forts Prince of Wales, York, and Severn: the latter is a ſmall ſettlement within York diſtrict. I did not think it worth while to deſtroy it, being of no kind of importance, but eſpecially becauſe my ſhips having loſt both their boats and anchors, and about 300 of our people being ill, we could do nothing better than leave thoſe ſeas, which from the 25th of Auguſt are more tempeſtuous than the Engliſh channel in January.

I compute the loſs ſuſtained by the Hudſon's Bay company, upon an average, at between ten and twelve millions of livres. I took care, when Fort York was ordered to be burnt, to ſpare a conſiderable magazine, ſituate beyond the reach of the flames, where I cauſed to be depoſited proviſions, gunpowder, lead, firelocks, and a certain quantity of European goods, the propereſt for exchange among the ſavages, that ſeveral Engliſh inhabitants, who I know have fled to different parts, may, on their return, find in that magazine, the means of procuring ſubſiſtance, till the court of London ſhall be informed of their ſituation. I am well aſſured, this part of my conduct will meet with his majeſty's approbation; and that by making ſuch proviſion for thoſe unfortunates, I have only anticipated the king's benevolent intentions.

The relief of Gibraltar by lord Howe, was owing more to the weather than to his ſuperior ſkill in naval manœuvres; and ſuch was his precipitancy to avoid an action with the combined fleet, that after having thrown in his tranſports and ſtore-ſhips, he left behind him a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip which had run aſhore at Point Europa, and was got off by the garriſon. The action which did enſue, after being overhawled by the combined fleet, was merely defenſive on his part, and what the ſons of Neptune ſtile "a running fight." He however ſuſtained ſome damage in his ſpars and rigging, and the loſs of about three or four hundred men killed and wounded.

A letter from New-Jerſey ſays, an embarkation of two thouſand troops, for Jamaica, is taking place at New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 6.*

On Tueſday night laſt, about 10 o'clock, the workſhop of Mr. John Shaw, cabinet maker, of this city, by ſome unknown cauſe took fire, and burnt to the ground; the flames, in deſpight of all oppoſition, communicated to the ſtable of Mr. Middleton, which was alſo deſtroyed; providentially, no other conſiderable damage was done, although ſeveral adjacent dwelling houſes were at times on fire, and threatened the total deſtruction of that part of the city, but by the exertions of th inhabitants, they were ſoon extinguiſhed. Mr. Shaw, by this unhappy accident, is a very capital ſufferer, having loſt all his tools, and every other thing in his ſhop.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 28th day of February laſt.

For the month of January, 1783, received 1452 dollars and 8 goths.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Walker, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, for dealings at his ſtore in Upper Marlborough, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment immediately, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to Mr. Iſaac Walker, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the ſame for

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER, executrix.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has a blaze face, his hind feet white nearly to his hams, a ſtanding mane with white hairs in it, ſhort tail, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off ſhoulder R, and ſhod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, no perceivable brand, ſhod before, and trots naturally. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Electius Thompſon, in Anne-Arundel county, an iron gray gelding, near 14 hands high about 6 or 7 years old, neither dock'd nor branded, ſtanding mane, and ſhod all fours. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

To be RENTED for one year, or a term of years not exceeding ſeven,

A COMPLETE double geered merchant mill and a diſtillery ſituated on the head of a navigable creek of three miles extent, and iſſuing into Patuxent river, about a mile from the mouth of it, near Rouſby hall. The mill is acknowledged to be as compact and good a piece of work as any in the ſtate, and remarkable for her produce of ſuperfine flour. The lower ſtory of the houſe is of ſtone, and contains the whole works, which are moved with great velocity by one wheel of ſixteen feet diameter; ſhe carries two pair of ſtones, one French bur, the other Cologn ſtones; her bolting works are complete, and diſtinct for ſuperfine, common flour, and ſhip ſtuff, and ſhe has a wire barrel ſcreen and fan fixed for cleaning the grain as it runs to the hopper; there is a chimney and fire-place in the mill; and at about thirty yards diſtance, on a hill, is a commodious dwelling houſe for a ſmall family. The diſtillery ſtands upon a level with the mill, at about twenty feet diſtance, and is conveniently ſupplied with water conveyed in troughs or gutters from the penſtock of the mill, leading over the whole works; there are four copper ſtills, one of 125, and three of 60 gallons each, and a copper boiler of about 60 gallons, with maſhing tubs, &c. and a good malt-kiln in the houſe. Adjoining is a peach orchard well fenced in, containing 2000 bearing trees about five years old, and marſhes to produce hay for 20 or 30 cattle. The tenant, if he pleaſes, may have land contiguous (ſome already cleared) to make a ſmall farm. It is an excellent place for hogs, and there is a good breeding ſtock, with a cart, four working oxen, ſome other cattle, and three ſlaves, two men and one woman, who are now working at the diſtillery, all or any of which the tenant may have or not at his option. The man who at preſent manages the mill is a valuable carpenter, and the owner would incline to remove him. Some of the running geer, &c. of the mill, are now a little out of repair, but will be delivered to the tenant in complete and perfect good order. The ſituation of theſe works, ſo near the mouth of Patuxent river, one of the beſt harbours on the bay, and to which ſo many veſſels reſort and are daily paſſing, enſures a good market for live ſtock and all other kinds of proviſion. A leaſe will be given and ſecurity required for the punctual payment of the rent, and return of the works, &c. at the expiration of the term. Apply to Col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, near Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county.

P. S. Plater and Fitzhugh having declined the fulling buſineſs, will rent the fulling-mill, dwelling houſe, fuller's ſhop, and all the utenſils thereunto belonging, with or without two ſlaves, a man and his wife, the man a complete fuller and dreſſer of cloth, and the woman can ſhear, comb, and preſs, is a cleanly ſervant, and can waſh, cook, &c. The fulling-mill is about one hundred yards diſtant from the grift-mill and diſtillery, and will be rented ſeparately or jointly with them. If the fulling-mill is not rented before the firſt day of April next, her materials will be ſold, viz. five pair of fuller's ſhears, a preſs, ſcrew and plates, cards, fulling paper, ſhearing boards, dye-ſtuffs, &c. &c. with a dying copper of about 60 gallons.

Apply as above.

Prince-George's county, January 21, 1783.

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Hanlan hath left me, and has endeavoured to run me in debt; I do hereby forwarn any perſon or perſons from having dealings with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract after the date hereof. w3

JAMES HANLAN.

On Monday the tenth day of February next, will be ſold at public ſale, at Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county,

THE noted high bred running horſe CHATHAM, the property of the late John Leſtrange Brogden.

HUMPHRY BELT, THOMAS WATKINS, } executors, WILLIAM BROGDEN, legatee.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

THERE is at the plantation of Reuin Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a large ſtrayed pied bull, moſtly white, his ſides and neck ſpotted with red or brindle ſpots, has a bit out of one of his ears. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a ſtrayed red and white ſteer, appears to have both ears cropt. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of plantation men and women, two houſe wenches, a woman cook, and a number of ſmall boys and girls; to be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit upon bond with good ſecurity, by

MARY M'CULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CULLOCH.

N. B. Likewiſe ſome houſhold furniture, and a chariot almoſt new.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and ſawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus ſhirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, a coarſe pair of ſhoes, with four ſoles to each, and a ſtraw hat, he carried with him ſeveral other cloaths, it is ſuppoſed that he will try to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive twenty Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

6w GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant," which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle and pay the ſame, and all perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be adjuſted by

ELIZABETH LUSBY, adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cecil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county. 10w

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